

GOOD ROADS
COST LESS
THAN
BAD ROADS

THE LANCASTER NEWS

BAD ROADS
COST MORE
THAN
GOOD ROADS

71ST YEAR—SEMI-WEEKLY—NO. 47.

LANCASTER, S. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1922.

PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR

23 PERSONS KILLED IN TUESDAY STORM

Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma Suffer Heaviest Losses By Wind.

PROPERTY DAMAGE HEAVY

Greatest Loss of Life Reported Was At Gowan, Okla., Where Twelve Persons Were Killed—Hundreds of Homes Wrecked and Many Seriously Injured.

New Orleans, March 16.—At least 23 persons were killed and many others were seriously injured as a result of a series of storms, at places reaching proportions of tornadoes, which visited isolated sections of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma Tuesday night and early Wednesday.

The heaviest loss of life reported was at Gowan, Okla., a village 15 miles east of McAlester, where 12 persons were killed when a tornado swept through the foreign section of the village. Many others were slightly injured.

Six negroes were killed when the storm passed through the northeastern section of Jefferson county and the southeastern section of Lonoke county, Arkansas. The storm in this section left a trail of wrecked buildings for 20 miles. Several were slightly injured here.

At Sulphur, Okla., two white men were killed. Nineteen others were seriously injured and scores suffered slight injuries. Property damage here is estimated at \$100,000. Fifty buildings were completely demolished and 200 people left homeless.

Eight homes were demolished at Sunrise, a village two miles north of Baton Rouge, La., and a negro woman and her child were killed. Four others were slightly injured there.

Twenty-five persons were injured, a number seriously, when the storm struck Corinth, Miss. More than 150 homes were leveled. The storm swept a path more than 100 feet wide, razing every building in its path. Reports from outlying districts tell of considerable property damage. A school building in which were 1,000 children barely escaped the path of the storm.

An aged negro was killed and several were slightly injured and a score of houses were destroyed at Arkansas City, Ark.

Only meager details are available from the sections visited by the storm on account of the damage to wire communication, and it is feared the death toll will be greatly increased when complete returns are available. Little efforts have been made to estimate the property damage, which in addition to destroyed homes and other buildings include damage to crop and destruction of livestock. Rivers and smaller streams in practically all the sections visited by the storm, which was accomplished by heavy rains, are swollen, and some apprehension is felt on this score.

FIRST OF JONES CASES IS BEING TRIED TODAY

Jury Selected and Taking of Evidence Begun This Afternoon.

At 2:30 O'clock.

The trial of Chas. D. Jones on five indictments brought by Leroy Springs and John T. Stevens in connection with the Jones-Springs controversy, which has been raging since last summer, was begun this morning in general sessions court and after drawing a second venire at 2:30 o'clock the jury had been selected and the taking of evidence begun. The jury is composed of the following:

R. W. Jenkins, D. R. Wilson, E. S. Wilson, Jeff Estridge, J. W. Addison, G. W. Cauthen, J. D. Bailey, A. F. Hammond, A. J. Bailey, A. R. Wolf, G. L. Funderburk, C. A. Love. Attorneys in the case are, for Jones: J. M. Hemphill, of Chester; Claud N. Sapp, of Columbia; Thos. F. McDow, of York; John T. Green, Harry Hines and R. B. Allison, of Lancaster; for Springs and assisting the solicitor: Mendell Smith, of Camden; D. W. Robinson, of Columbia; Williams, Williams and Stewart and R. E. Wylie, of Lancaster.

Will Hold Dairy Meeting in Lancaster On Wednesday, March 22, to Discuss Creamery

To learn just why and how the dairy cow and the consequent sale of cream is universally conceded to meet the boll weevil situation in South Carolina and particularly in Lancaster community is the purpose of a big dairy meeting to be held in Lancaster Wednesday, March 22. All farmers, whether directly interested or not, are urged to attend, as many instances will be cited of the wonders the dairy cow is accomplishing in the cotton belt and how she is bringing prosperity in a truly wonderful way to the stricken areas of the cotton belt due to the boll weevil. A delegation will be in Lancaster at that time from Chester county and adjoining communities where it will be engaged in an intensive dairy campaign in connection with the new co-operative creamery being established in Chester for the benefit of farmers of that county and adjoining ones. The delegation will be composed of representatives of the dairy department of Clemson college and various other dairy husbandrymen representing different commercial concerns who are vitally interested in the expansion of the dairy industry and its power to re-establish the prosperity of the cotton sections.

At this meeting dairying will be taken up in detail. Feeding, cream shipping, crop management, and herd management will be dealt with

in a complete way. Especially will the point be brought out as to just how completely and efficiently the dairy cow fits into a cotton farm plan. Instead of a substitute for cotton we find the dairy cow a partner of cotton—her peculiarities and requirements making for a greater yield of cotton on less acreage, furnishing a steady income the year round, utilizing labor to the best advantage, a machine for the manufacture of waste feeds into a profit and the greatest factor in the "live at home" slogan. At this meeting farmers will be told how the dairy cow returned the sum of \$2,440 to farmers of the Selma, Alabama, district and numberless other instances even in South Carolina and in Lancaster county where she is solving the serious farm problems of this county.

This will be one of the most important meetings held in Lancaster in connection with the depression in agriculture lines and is intended to clarify the many inquiries relative to just what part the dairy cow holds.

It is not only urged that the men who have already taken up the field be present but those who have not up to this time given it most thought are especially invited and urged to attend, as much food for thought and serious consideration will be presented.

Observations of The Public Schools

(By A. C. ROWELL, Co. Supt. Ed.)

District No. 20 (Oak Hill) is in the eastern section of the county and borders the waters of the Lynches river. A considerable amount of the land in this district is owned by non-resident people and it has been a difficult matter for those who own their homes, to keep up an interest and run the school as it should be. But, with the help of the state aid for "needy schools" we have been able for two years past to run seven months each year, with two teachers. One of the greatest needs of the district at the present is a better and more adequate building and should be looked after at once. The state law requires that when state aid is received the buildings must meet certain requirements.

The school is now at a crisis. If a good building is provided it will continue to advance; if not, it will be compelled to drop from a seven months term with two teachers to a three or four months term, having only one teacher.

The negro school is operated as a line school, but should be moved and operated by the district alone.

Bell Town district No. 21, has a scattered population of white people and a dense population of negroes. The district is now composed of what was originally Lower Camp Creek and Bell Town districts. This consolidation was necessary in order to have a sufficient number of pupils to run the school. The district levies 8 mills for general school purposes, and is in fine shape financially. The people here have a splendid building, containing two class rooms of modern architecture and equipment. This is the second structure to be erected within the past five years, one having been burned by being struck with lightning.

The work is progressing very well considering the fact that only one teacher is employed. The best teachers are always hindered from making the progress that boys and girls are entitled to when one teacher has all the grades to teach.

We hope that more children may be brought into the district or more consolidations made that these conditions may be relieved.

The negro schools of the district are usually crowded with pupils, taught by untrained teachers and consequently not much is accomplished. However this is not in this district alone but in many districts throughout the county.

Douglas district No. 22, borders the Lancaster district on the southwest and is in the midst of a splendid farming section, has many citizens of the best type. The white school here has great possibilities if the people will embrace the opportunities as they present themselves. The school employs only one teacher

and, as has been commented upon in other districts, the opportunities and, I would say, rights of the children are denied them because they have many superior advantages in the schools employing more than one teacher.

The district needs a better building as well as more teaching force and, as in this section we have Jones X Roads, Oak Ridge and Bell Town, all one teacher schools, I would suggest that an investigation be made as to the possibility and advisability of consolidating with one or more of these districts before building. Of course Douglas is still on the map with her present conditions, but we want her to be fully awake to her possibilities.

The negro school needs a building but plans are now being made to have one erected in the near future.

The work done by the teacher here is about on an equal with other negro schools in the rural districts.

Elgin district No. 23 (formerly St. Luke) embraces the section around the railroad station and in a good farming section. Some fine farms here are owned by business men of Lancaster.

The district levies an 8 mill tax for school purposes and operates a school term for seven months each year, employing two teachers. The advantages for the children are above the average in a two-teacher, but the high school department (as in all two-teacher schools) is handicapped for want of time, owing to the number of grades the teacher is compelled to teach. The school receives state aid from both the rural graded school and the equalizing laws. The district needs more funds to take care of necessary incidentals and to establish a high school department. The building is modern in structure and comfortable, but the grounds are low and need better drainage. The population has possibly more tenants than resident freeholders, but I am glad to say that (so far as I can learn) a co-operative spirit prevails and progress has the right of way. And here's hoping that Elgin will not stop until she has one of the best schools in the state.

The negro school has a very large enrollment and has one of the best negro teachers in the rural schools of their race. The patrons contribute of their private means and thereby secure special state aid for their school from the appropriation for the betterment of negro schools.

Body Coming Home.

Anderson, March 16.—Mrs. Betty Archer has received notice that the body of her son, Howard Archer, was en route home. Howard Archer was the first American to be killed on the soil of Italy during the World war and was cited for bravery.

TRANSMUTE METALS BY NEW DISCOVERY

Age-Old Goal of Chemists And Alchemists Reached But Not in Gold.

USE STEINMETZ FLASH

Chicago University Scientists Change Tungsten Into Helium By Great Heat—Transmission Requires 50,000 to 60,000 Degrees; Hotter Than Molten Steel.

Chicago, March 16.—Transmutation of metals, sought throughout the ages, has finally been accomplished, it was announced in a paper read today at a meeting of the middlewestern sections of the American Chemical society at Northwestern university.

Tungsten, which is used in the filaments of electric light bulbs, has been definitely and permanently changed, into another element, helium, through treatment in temperatures of between 50,000 and 60,000 degrees, it was declared in a report on experiments conducted by Dr. Gerald L. Wendt and C. E. Irion, working at the University of Chicago.

"It means that the alchemists who tried to turn the baser metals into gold, were right on one point—that the nature of metals could be changed," said Dr. Paul N. Leech, of the Chicago section of the chemical society, in commenting on the paper. "But, of course, it has nothing to do with the assertion of alchemists that the baser metals can be transmuted into synthetic gold."

"It does, however, actually blast the theory that the atoms of elements, supposed to be absolutely indestructible, cannot be broken up by men. It opens a vast new field to science and may result in many far-reaching and important scientific developments. We cannot yet foresee what these developments may be."

History of Transmutation Theory.

"Until 1895 it was believed that no decomposition of elements was possible. At that time, however, it was discovered that radium, which is one of the about 90 known elements, naturally decomposes into lead. Nature, however, performs that change, and until Dr. Wendt and Mr. Irion completed their experiments, man had never been able to produce a similar result.

"The heat developed to break down the tungsten atoms and change them into helium is the greatest ever known—hotter than the sun or than the hottest star known to astronomers. The heat of molten steel is about 2,000 degrees; the temperature of the sun is about 9,000 degrees and of some of the hottest stars is about 30,000 degrees.

"But these scientists have, by means of 'artificial lightning,' such as Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz recently produced, developed the hottest known spot in the universe.

"Astronomers have long known that while in general the materials which compose the sun and stars are the same as those known on earth, the list of substances and chemical elements becomes shorter and shorter when the hotter stars are examined.

"On the brilliant white or bluish stars, which are masses of gas at about 30,000 degrees, only the simplest elements are present. They seem to consist entirely of the gasses, hydrogen and helium. The heavier metals, such as iron, are not present.

"To determine whether this was due to decomposition by the great heat, Wendt and Irion reproduced conditions such as are on the stars and succeeded in reaching a temperature twice as high as that of the hottest star and found that ordinary metals are decomposed into the simple gases, particularly helium.

"The method used was the same as that used in producing artificial lightning, recently announced by Dr. Steinmetz, of Schenectady, and was originated by Dr. J. A. Anderson of the Mount Wilson solar observatory at Pasadena, Cal.

Heat of Lightning Bolt.

"It consists in charging a large electrical condenser to 10,000 volts and discharging this large quantity of electricity at high speed through an extremely fine wire. The wire explodes with a deafening report

(Continued on Page Eight)

COTTON EXCHANGE HUGE BUCKET SHOP

So Former Members Declare in Court In John Doe Investigation.

AT MERCY OF BROKER

Southern Speculator Has No Chance And Witnesses Testify to Numerous Instances of "Cross Trading," Fictitious Orders, Dummy Accounts and Other Practices.

New York, March 16.—Charges that the American Cotton exchange is a huge bucket shop, where actual trading is rare and where the southern speculator is at the mercy of the New York broker, were made by former members of the exchange, at a "John Doe" investigation conducted by the district attorney's office before Chief City Magistrate McAdoo.

Witnesses testified to numerous instances of "cross trading," fictitious orders, dummy accounts, "scalping," secret manipulation of unrecorded transactions, sensational advertising designed to woo the accounts of small speculators in the south and undisguised bucketing of orders.

W. B. Wilson and J. H. Watson, members of the firm of Wilson & Company, which was expelled from the exchange last February 28 on charges that they had warned their clients against further dealings with the institution, were principal witnesses for the prosecution.

Orders "Bucketed."

"When there was cotton for sale in the ring, we made bona fide sales for our clients," Mr. Wilson testified. "But the southerner, who is an optimist about the cotton market, almost invariably bought. As a result there seldom was any cotton for sale and brokers simply 'bucketed' the orders taking a chance on covering themselves when cotton eventually was offered in the ring." The witness declared that he withdrew from the exchange after repeated complaints to officials that "it had become absolutely impossible to transact business without bucketing." At the time of his resignation in February he declared conditions were such that little trading was done on the floor of the exchange, most of the orders from customers being bucketed outright.

A score of the most prominent members of the American exchange, some of them its directors, were named as constituting "the inner circle" of the trading ring.

Only last January, the witness testified, George W. Pratt, secretary of the exchange, sought to purify complaints with an announcement that "the district attorney had examined our books and given us a clean bill of health. Everything has been fixed."

On Floor as "Scalper."

J. H. Watson testified he first entered the floor of the exchange as a "scalper" for E. L. Dutton & Co. with instructions to "force the market" when actual trade was indulged in.

"Finally they caught me short of the market and then took the market for a walk not bringing it back for several weeks," the witness declared. He then ceased "scalping" for Dutton and became a member of the exchange, "bucketing" orders on his own account.

"Do you say you bucketed orders, then?" asked Magistrate McAdoo, who is sitting as a grand jury in the investigation.

"Call it what you want," the witness replied, "it is just plain bucketing."

"During" the big rush last September when every southerner was speculating in cotton and we were flooded with buying orders, brokers seldom went to the exchange to do their trading. They didn't have time.

"They simply marked prices on the sales contracts, sent them out for the signature of the broker with whom they had pre-arranged to complete the transaction of a fictitious sale and entered it on their books. Everybody was bucketing."

(Continued on Page Four)

The Cotton Market

Cotton on the Lancaster market today is 18 cents a pound

SEVEN MILLS LEVIED FOR APPROPRIATION

Legislature Fixes Expenditures For 1922 at \$5,839,106, a Big Decrease.

OFF FROM TWELVE MILLS

Some Increases in Salaries and Some Reductions; University Gets An Increase While Winthrop College's Appropriation Comes Down From \$398,694 to \$373,130.

Both houses of the legislature adopted the free conference report on the general appropriation bill and as finally passed by the legislature the bill carries a total of \$5,839,106.04 and a levy not to exceed 7 mills as compared with a total appropriation of \$6,539,106.04 and a 12 mill levy in 1921.

The bill is a decrease of \$699,819.78 over the 1921 appropriation and the levy is five mills below the figure for last year.

Under the bill as passed by the house the appropriations were \$5,670,610.83 and the levy was five mills and under the measure as passed by the senate the bill provided for a total appropriation of \$5,806,909.09 and the free conference increased the amount to \$5,839,106.04 as the final total.

Some of the changes made by the conferees were highly important, including the reductions in amount and the increasing of other amounts.

The Miller amendment not to allow any institution or school teaching the Darwinism theory to draw money appropriated under the terms of the bill was rejected by the free conference.

Some of Changes.

Some of the major changes made by the conferees may be listed as follows:

An increase in the salary of the house chaplain from \$125 to \$200.

An increase in the salary of the recording clerk in the governor's office by \$300 and the restoration of the stenographer's salary of \$1,500 that was eliminated by both houses.

Addition to the corporation clerk in the secretary of state's office which had been abolished by the house and made a temporary election clerk for one year by the senate.

Practically all chief clerks' salaries were made \$2,300 with one or two exceptions.

The senate amendment providing that any Confederate veteran receiving an annual income of \$1,000 or over shall not receive a pension except \$1 was adopted with a further amendment striking out his \$1 and leaving all such veterans on the honor roll.

The salary of the bond clerk in the treasurer's office was raised to \$2,025.

The national guard fund for the adjutant general was cut from \$27,000 to \$18,500.

An increase from \$193,000 to \$206,000 was allowed the university.

The proviso allowing the Citadel board of visitors to borrow \$90,000 was reduced to make the amount not over \$75,000.

In the board of public welfare one field agent that had been abolished was restored and several salaries were slightly increased.

Salary cuts were made in the department of health and the \$17,500 for a water supply and building at the Palmetto sanitarium as added by the senate was retained.

In the tax commission the salary of the chairman was raised from \$2,600 to \$4,500 and several other additions were made to the tax commission's forces. A proviso was also adopted allowing the commission to expend \$25,000 out of the income tax law to collect the tax, this being in addition to the stipulated amount.

In the railroad commission \$5,000 was added to the amount for investigations.

A proviso was added to the chief game warden's figure so as to allow him to buy a \$6,000 boat.

Several raises in salaries, including those of the cashier and marketing clerk, were allowed for the department of agriculture. An additional \$1,500 was also added for the market bulletin.

By a proviso the state electrician is authorized to make contracts for lighting.

(Continued on Page Eight)